



# FACT SHEET

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## *U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement* **Louisiana Farmers Will Benefit**

September 2008

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The United States concluded free trade negotiations with Korea on April 1, 2007. The U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) is the most commercially significant free trade agreement the United States has negotiated in nearly 20 years.

The KORUS FTA provides immediate elimination of duties on more than 60 percent of current U.S. exports and gives U.S. exporters improved access to the Korean market for many of the products that have been highly protected. The U.S. International Trade Commission estimates that annual U.S. agricultural exports to Korea will increase by a minimum of \$1.9 billion upon full implementation of the agreement.

The agreement eliminates tariffs and other barriers on most agricultural products, increasing export opportunities for a range of Louisiana's agricultural products, including cotton, beef, and soybeans. Louisiana's agricultural exports to all countries, estimated at \$695 million in 2007, supported about 7,406 jobs, on and off the farm. These export sales make an important contribution to the Louisiana farm economy, which had total cash receipts of \$2.7 billion in 2007.

**Cotton.** Louisiana's cotton industry is the state's third largest source of farm cash receipts with sales of \$272 million in 2007. Cotton is the largest agricultural export, and Louisiana is the nation's eighth largest cotton exporter with 2007 shipments estimated at \$153 million. The cotton industry will benefit from this agreement.

- The FTA will lock in the duty-free access being enjoyed by U.S. cotton exporters. This permanent access allows U.S. cotton exports to continue to compete on a level playing field with Korea's other trading partners.

**Beef.** Louisiana's cattle and calf industry is the fifth largest source of farm cash receipts in the state with sales of \$194 million in 2007. Ranchers will benefit from this agreement.

- For beef muscle meats, the FTA provides a 15-year straight-line tariff phase out with a safeguard that begins growing from 270,000 tons, a quantity that is 17 percent larger than our largest historical shipments.

- Technical consultations continue toward the goal of allowing imports to take place consistent with World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) guidelines.
- Following the May 2007 decision by the OIE classifying the United States as a controlled-risk country, Korea has announced that it will undertake in a timely manner its regulatory process toward expansion of market access for beef and beef products.

**Soybeans and Products.** Soybeans are the sixth largest source of farm cash receipts in the state, with sales of \$179 million in 2007. Louisiana's soybean producers will benefit from this agreement.

- The greatest potential benefit for the soybean sector is likely to come from improved access to Korea's 300,000-ton market for food-quality soybeans. Korea has agreed to immediately eliminate its 5-percent tariff on food-use soybeans.
- Korea will establish a duty-free quota starting at 10,000 tons for identity-preserved soybeans for food use (the production of soybean curd). This quota will operate outside the current state trading entity, which has charged a reported \$250 per ton markup on soybean imports supplied to soybean curd processors. (For comparison, based on trade data, Korea's average 2006 import price for soybeans used for food was \$330 per ton. This markup brings the price for imported quality beans to \$580.)
- Korean tariffs on imports of crude soybean oil (the majority of Korea's soybean oil imports) will decline from the current 5.4-percent tariff over 10 years. Refined oil tariff rates will decline from the current 5.4 percent in five equal annual reductions. Korea's 3-percent tariff on soybean flour and meal will immediately go to zero.

**Feed Grains.** Producers of corn used as feed, with cash receipts of \$309 million in 2007, will benefit from this agreement.

- U.S. exports of corn for feed will be duty-free immediately. Korea is currently the fourth largest market for U.S. corn for feed.
- The FTA includes a new 93,774-ton duty-free quota for corn for processing that grows quickly to 393,849 tons by year 7, after which quantities will be unrestricted.

**Poultry and Egg Products.** Louisiana's poultry exports are estimated at \$2.8 million in 2007. Louisiana's poultry producers and processors will benefit from this FTA.

- Korea's tariffs of 18 to 27 percent on frozen leg quarters, frozen breasts and wings, and frozen turkey cuts, will be phased out in 7 to 12 years.
- As the number 2 market for U.S. egg products, Korea's tariffs of 27 percent on egg products, including egg yolks, will be phased out in 12 equal annual reductions.

*For questions about the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement and its impact on U.S. agriculture, please contact FAS Legislative and Public Affairs Office at (202)720-7115 or [LPA@fas.usda.gov](mailto:LPA@fas.usda.gov).*

*For detailed information on how the Agreement benefits specific commodities, please visit:*

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/info/factsheets/Korea/us-koreaftafactsheets.asp>